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P'yŏngyang Area

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1. In early July 1952, there was a factory producing foodstuffs and medical products in Tudan-ni (125-41, 38-58) (YD-3216) at YD-324167. The factory, which was under the control of the North Korean Ministry of Light Industry, was manufacturing soy sauce, bean paste, bean oil, cotton seed oil, sugar, candy, toilet and laundry soap. This plant was also producing glucose and calcium for injections. There were 800 employees. The equipment was installed in a semi-underground factory roofed with tin plate and painted black.
2. On 19 August 1952, there was a North Korean army soy bean-processing factory near Chowang-ni (125-42, 38-58) (YD-3416) at YD-345177, which was producing soy bean paste, soy sauce, hot soy bean paste, and dextrose. Raw materials were collected from the North Korean people as taxes-in-kind, and some were imported from Communist China. Eight truck loads of finished products were shipped each week by night to front line North Korean army units. There were 250 employees, 60 percent of them women. The plant worked 24 hours a day on a two-shift basis. The North Korean soldiers were acting as guards.
3. In late August 1952, there was a food factory in P'yŏngyang at YD-371228, run by the local industry department of P'yŏngyang. The monthly production of this factory was 3,600 kilograms of soy bean paste, 12,000 liters of soy sauce,

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30,000 bean curd cakes, and 10,000 kilograms of other foodstuffs. The output was being shipped to various army and government organizations. There were 32 women and 8 men employees. One of the buildings was made of red brick, was 16 meters long, 5.5 meters wide and 5 meters high, and had a zinc roof. The other building, which was 30 meters long, 5.5 meters wide, and 5 meters high, had earthen walls and a zinc roof.

4. In late August 1952, there was a food factory north of P'yongyang at YD-386273. This factory, which operated under the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs, was producing 12,000 kilograms of soy sauce, 6,000 kilograms of soy bean paste, 6,000 bean buds (sic), and 3,600 bean curds monthly. There were 70 employees. This food was being distributed to various organizations which were subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in P'yongyang, and to the families of ministry employees. The factory was in three cement buildings. One building was 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 7 meters high. A second was 15 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 5 meters high. The third building was 20 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 5 meters high. All the buildings had zinc roofs.

Chinnamp'o

5. In late August 1952, the National Rice Polishing Mill in Chinnamp'o was at YC-098924. Since July 1952 the mill had been operating only 20 days a month. Sixty bags of grain a day were being polished. Since the middle of August, only sorghum was available. There were 18 workers. The grain was brought to the mill from local warehouses. The polished grain was sent to various local organizations in Chinnamp'o. The mill building was 35 meters long, 25 meters wide, and 15 meters high, with wooden walls and a zinc roof.

Sugyo

6. In late August 1952 the National Sugyo (125-13, 38-19) (XC-9443) Rice Polishing Mill was in a grass-roofed house at XC-944422. There were 28 employees. Although the mill had a capacity for processing 150 bags (9 tons) of grain per day, it was turning out only 2.5 tons per day. Poor transportation was the reason for the low production rate.

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